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EXAMINER

KIM, JUNG W

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2132

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/880,308	Applicant(s) GLICK ET AL.	
	Examiner Jung W. Kim	Art Unit 2132	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 49-87 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 49-87 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is in response to the amendment filed on February 6, 2006.
2. Claims 49-87 are pending.
3. Claims 49-79 are amended.
4. Claims 80-87 are new.
5. Claims 1-48 are canceled.
6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Response to Amendment

7. The objections to claims 73-75 are withdrawn as the amendment overcomes the objections.
8. The 112/2nd paragraph rejections to claims 49-69 are withdrawn as the amendment overcomes the 112/2nd paragraph rejections.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments that the prior art of record does not teach the limitations of the amended claims, is contingent on Applicant's allegation that the account number disclosed by Dustan is not a state identifier. In particular, Applicant states:

[t]he account number and password are validated to determine whether to permit client access to the network. See col. 17, Ins. 58-67. But, it should be appreciated that the account number and password are not used by the server to maintain state, i.e., to determine whether a particular communication is part of a common user session. Instead, the server generates a session ID for the purpose of maintaining state and provides that information back to the client. See Fig. 5, reference numbers 212, 216.
(Remarks, pg. 14)

10. In reply, Applicant's allegation does not describe the role of the account number in full as taught by Dustan. Dustan clearly specifies the use of the account number for the purpose of maintaining state: "As a result, the session id, account number, and the function request are provided to database server 22 from the client ... Database server compares the received session id with the session id stored in the user table associated with the user's account number ... if the session id is verified, the method proceeds ..." (col. 18:36-49) It is also clear from Dustan that the initial login where the client submits the account number and password constitutes an identifier submitted from the client to the network server in order to establish a client session with the network server; the network server uses the account number to identify the client. As such, the account number is an identifier that enables web applications to retain a record of a user's prior transactions and utilize that record to more effectively serve that user. This is consistent with Applicant's interpretation of "state" as disclosed in the Specification, pg. 2, 3rd paragraph.

11. Applicant also argues that the Hunter reference does not provide sufficient disclosure to render claim 67 obvious. (Remarks, pg. 18) Examiner respectfully disagrees. Claim 67 recites the limitation "the apparatus of claim 66, further comprising a web-browser application, wherein said processor is further adapted to delete said state identifier from said memory when said web-browser application is closed." In the art, when a web-browser application is terminated, any session state associated with the web-browser application is similarly eliminated by virtue of the termination of the web-browser (the web-browser initiates and enables the session). Similarly, as Hunter discloses, the default time when a cookie is removed from a client's memory is when the web-browser application is closed. ("A negative value indicates the default, that the cookie should expire when the browser exits." See Office action mailed 10/12/05 and below) This is sufficient to anticipate the stated limitation.
12. Hence, Applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13. Claim 80 is rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Dustan et al. USPN 5,884,314. (hereinafter Dustan)
14. As per claim 80 Dustan discloses a method for communicating between a client and a server, the server being in communication with a database, comprising:
- a. initiating a user session with the server by communicating from the client to the server an initial request message over a stateless network protocol, the

message further including a unique, client-generated state identifier, the server creating a record in the database associated with the user session with the state identifier contained therein (fig. 5, reference nos. 176, 178 and 212, and related text; the account number and password is used to "login" the user to maintain a user session-this login information enables state to be maintained between the user and server);

b. conducting the user session in which the server provides at least one response to the initial request message, and in which any subsequent request messages communicated from the client to the server include the same state identifier, the server associating the initial request message and the subsequent request messages together as part of the user session by verifying correspondence with the state identifier contained in the database record; and ending the user session (fig. 6);

c. ending the user session by discontinuing communication of further request messages from the client to the server and deleting the state identifier from the client. (by virtue of terminating the session between the client and server)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15. Claims 49-52, 56-61, 65, 66, 68-72 and 76-87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dustan et al USPN 5,884,312 (hereinafter Dustan) in view of MacDoran et al. USPN 5,757,916 (hereinafter MacDoran) and further in view of

Denning et al. "Location-Based Authentication: Grounding Cyberspace for Better Security." (hereinafter Denning)

16. As per claim 49, Dustan discloses a method for maintaining state between a client and a server, the server being in communication with a database, comprising:

- d. generating a user ID that identifies the client for a login session with a server (fig. 5, reference no. 176 and related text; [account number and password]);
- e. transmitting the user ID from the client to the server in an initial communication with the server (fig. 5, reference no. 178 and related text);
- f. storing the user ID and a generated session ID in the database in association with a record of a first user session with the client (fig. 5, reference no. 212);
- g. transmitting session ID information to the server in a second communication with the server (fig. 6, reference no. 234 and related text); and
- h. determining whether the subsequent communication is part of the first user session by comparing the subsequently transmitted session ID with the initially generated state identifier stored in the database, and if there is a match then associating the second communication with the record of the first user session (fig. 6, reference no. 236, 238, 240 and 242, and related text).

Dustan does not disclose generating a unique state identifier that contains information based on a location value of the client; transmitting the state identifier with/or in lieu of

the user ID in the initial communication with the server; and transmitting the state identifier in subsequent communications with the server. MacDoran discloses generating the user ID using geodetic values of the user to identify and authenticate the user. These values are derived from signals received using GPS to locate a moving user at a specific time (Abstract; col. 2:10-61). MacDoran further discloses the desirability of an initial authentication using geodetic location of the user and performing subsequent location-based authentication of the remote user. (2:48-54) Moreover, MacDoran discloses one of the advantages of using geodetic values is that it makes "spoofing" of the host device very difficult (1:7-2:7). To further establish a basis for motivation to combine the teachings of Dustan and MacDoran, the disclosure of Denning teaches "[a]uthentication through geodetic location has many benefits; i]t can be performed continuously so that a connection cannot be hijacked ... location based authentication [is] a good technique to use in conjunction with single sign-on" (username and password), and further discloses "[t]he use of geodetic location can supplement or complement other methods of authentication." (pg. 13, 2nd and 5th paragraphs) Therefore, it would be obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate a unique state identifier that contains information based on the client location at a specific time, and transmitting the state identifier from the client in the initial communication with the server; and transmitting the state identifier in subsequent communications with the server; wherein the subsequent communication is matched to the initial communication when the initially transmitted state identifier matches the subsequently transmitted state identifier. One would be motivated to do so

since it enhances the prevention of access to the sensitive information by unauthorized users and prevents the communication from being hijacked (MacDoran and Denning, *ibid*). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 49.

17. As per claim 50, the rejection of claim 49 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, the generating step further comprises generating the state identifier based on a location value that corresponds to the location of the client (MacDoran, col. 2:35-40).

18. As per claim 51, the rejection of claim 49 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, the generating step further comprises generating the state identifier based on a location value that includes a latitude and longitude dimension (MacDoran, col. 2:13-14).

19. As per claim 52, the rejection of claim 51 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, the generating step further comprises generating the state identifier based on a location value that further includes an altitude dimension (MacDoran, col. 2:13-14).

20. As per claim 56, the rejection of claim 49 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, the method further comprising the step of deriving an anonymous user ID from a state identifier (Dustan, col. 9:4-7; 18:14-22; 19:53-56).

21. As per claim 57, the rejection of claim 56 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the deriving step further comprises mathematically encoding a state identifier into the anonymous user ID (Dustan, col. 9:4-7; 18:14-22; 19:53-56).

22. As per claims 58-61 and 65, they are claims corresponding to claims 49-52, 56 and 57, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 49-52, 56 and 57. Therefore, claims 58-61 and 65 are rejected as being unpatentable over Dustan in view of MacDoran and Denning for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 49-52, 56 and 57.

23. As per claim 66, Dustan discloses an apparatus for facilitating interaction between a user and a web application operating on a remote server, comprising:

- i. a memory (fig. 1; reference no. 24); and
- j. a processor electrically connected to the memory (fig. 1, reference no. 24)

and adapted to:

- i. transmit a user ID, in association with a first user session between the user and the web application, wherein the server generates, then stores a session id based on the user ID and transmits the session id to the user (fig. 5, reference nos. 176 and 178 and related text);

- ii. store the session ID in the memory (fig. 5, reference no. 216 and related text; col. 10:40-44);
- iii. transmit a request to the server and include the session ID in the request if the request is part of the first user session (fig. 6, reference no. 234 and related text); and
- iv. alternatively require submission of a new user ID and include the new user ID in the request if the request is part of a new user session (fig. 5, reference no. 174; fig. 6, reference no. 240 and related text).

Dustan does not disclose generating a unique state identifier that contains information based on a location value of the client; transmitting the state identifier with/or in lieu of the user ID in the initial communication with the server; transmitting the state identifier in subsequent communications with the server; and alternatively generate a new state identifier and include the new state identifier in the request if the request is part of the new user session. MacDoran discloses generating the user ID using geodetic values of the user to identify and authenticate the user. These values are derived from signals received using GPS to locate a moving user at a specific time (Abstract; col. 2:10-61). MacDoran further discloses the desirability of an initial authentication using geodetic location of the user and performing subsequent location-based authentication of the remote user. (2:48-54) Moreover, MacDoran discloses one of the advantages of using geodetic values is that it makes "spoofing" of the host device very difficult (1:7-2:7). To further establish a basis for motivation to combine the teachings of Dustan and MacDoran, the disclosure of Denning teaches "[a]uthentication through geodetic

location has many benefits[; i]t can be performed continuously so that a connection cannot be hijacked ... location based authentication [is] a good technique to use in conjunction with single sign-on" (username and password), and further discloses "[t]he use of geodetic location can supplement or complement other methods of authentication." (pg. 13, 2nd and 5th paragraphs) Therefore, it would be obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate a unique state identifier that contains information based on the client location at a specific time, and transmitting the state identifier from the client in the initial communication with the server; and transmitting the state identifier in subsequent communications with the server; wherein the subsequent communication is matched to the initial communication when the initially transmitted state identifier matches the subsequently transmitted state identifier; and alternatively generate a new state identifier and include the new state identifier in the request if the request is part of the new user session. One would be motivated to do so since it enhances the prevention of access to the sensitive information by unauthorized users and prevents the communication from being hijacked (MacDoran and Denning, *ibid*). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 66.

24. As per claim 68, the rejection of claim 66 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, the processor is further adapted to store the new state identifier in the memory if the request is part of a new user session (Dustan, fig. 5, reference no. 216 and related text).

25. As per claim 69, the rejection of claim 68 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the processor is further adapted to replace the state identifier in the memory with the new state identifier if the request is part of a new user session (Dustan, fig. 5, reference no. 216; fig. 6, reference no. 240).

26. As per claim 70, Dustan discloses a method for communicating between a client and a server, comprising:

- k. generating a state ID (fig. 5, reference no. 212 and related text);
- l. incorporating the state ID into a communication (fig. 6, reference nos. 232 and 234, and related text);
- m. sending the communication to the server (fig. 6, reference no. 232 and related text);
- n. comparing the state ID to information stored in a database, the database being in communication with and accessible by the server (fig. 6, reference no. 236 and related text);
- o. identifying the communication as part of a previous session if there is coincidence between the state ID and information stored in the database (fig. 6, reference no. 238 and 242, and related text); and
- p. identifying the communication as part of a new session if there is no coincidence between the state ID and information stored in the database (fig. 6, reference no. 238 and 240, and related text).

Dustan does not disclose generating the ID based on the location of the client.

MacDoran discloses generating the user ID using geodetic values of the user to identify and authenticate the user. These values are derived from signals received using GPS to locate a moving user at a specific time (Abstract; col. 2:10-61). MacDoran further discloses the desirability of an initial authentication using geodetic location of the user and performing subsequent location-based authentication of the remote user. (2:48-54) Moreover, MacDoran discloses one of the advantages of using geodetic values is that it makes "spoofing" of the host device very difficult (1:7-2:7). To further establish a basis for motivation to combine the teachings of Dustan and MacDoran, the disclosure of Denning teaches "[a]uthentication through geodetic location has many benefits; i]t can be performed continuously so that a connection cannot be hijacked ... location based authentication [is] a good technique to use in conjunction with single sign-on" (username and password), and further discloses "[t]he use of geodetic location can supplement or complement other methods of authentication." (pg. 13, 2nd and 5th paragraphs) Therefore, it would be obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate the state ID based on the location of the client. One would be motivated to do so since it enhances the prevention of access to the sensitive information by unauthorized users and prevents the communication from being hijacked (MacDoran and Denning, *ibid*). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 70.

27. As per claim 71, the rejection of claim 70 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, the generating step further comprises generating the user

state ID based on a location value that includes a latitude and longitude dimension (MacDoran, col. 2:13-14).

28. As per claim 72, the rejection of claim 71 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the step of generating a user ID further comprises generating the state ID based on a location value that further includes an altitude dimension (MacDoran, col. 2:13-14).

29. As per claim 76, the rejection of claim 70 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the step of generating a state ID further comprises generating the state ID from location data acquired from a GPS receiver (MacDoran, fig. 1, reference no. 103 and related text).

30. As per claim 77, the rejection of claim 70 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the method further comprises deleting the state ID upon completion of the previous session (Dustan, fig. 7, reference no. 300 and related text).

31. As per claim 78, the rejection of claim 70 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, Dustan discloses logging user activity in a log table including the data and time of user logon and log off, and all of the individual request made by a user during a session (col. 13:10-28). Information identifying these events to a single user requires logging a user identifier. The state ID is the obvious choice since

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it uniquely identifies the user and the communication. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to maintain at least a portion of the state identifier upon completion of the previous session. One would be motivated to do so since this enables logged actions to be traced to a specific user in an audit report.

32. As per claim 79, the rejection of claim 70 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the step of incorporating the state ID into a communication further comprising incorporating the state ID into a cookie file and incorporating the cookie file into the communication (Dustan, col. 10:40-44).

33. As per claims 80-83 and 87, they are claims corresponding to claims 49-52, 56 and 57, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 49-52, 56 and 57. Therefore, claims 80-83 and 87 are rejected as being unpatentable over Dustan in view of MacDoran and Denning for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 49-52, 56 and 57.

34. Claims 53-55, 62-64 and 73-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dustan in view of MacDoran and Denning, and further in view of Fraker et al. USPN 5,919,239 (hereinafter Fraker).

35. As per claims 53 and 54, the rejection of claim 49 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) Although Dustan does not expressly disclose generating the state ID based on a temporal value that corresponds to the creation of a state ID, the generation of an state ID based on the geographic location of the user as taught by MacDoran is derived by the location of a user at a specific time. Moreover, this idea of associating a time value with the location values is also taught by Fraker, wherein the time of the position data is gathered along with the position data and stored with the position data (fig. 5, reference nos. 310 and 312, and related text). Because the time of deriving the geographic location is critical to identify a user's location, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the state ID to be based on a temporal value corresponding to the creation of the state ID; a temporal value identifies when the location of the user was determined for proper authentication of the user. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 53 and 54.

36. As per claim 55, the rejections of claim 53 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, having the temporal value correspond to the invocation of an Internet browser session is an obvious enhancement since the state ID is needed only when an Internet browser session is established (Dustan, fig. 5, reference no. 176 and fig. 6, reference no. 234). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the temporal value to correspond to the invocation of an Internet browser session, since the state ID is utilized when a user accesses

information from the start of a browser session (Dustan, col. 7:53-62). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 55.

37. As per claims 62-64, they are claims corresponding to claims 53-55 and 60, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 53-55 and 60. Therefore, claims 62-64 are rejected as being unpatentable over Dustan in view of MacDoran, Denning and Fraker for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 53-55 and 60.

38. As per claims 73-75, they are claims corresponding to claims 53-55 and 70, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 53-55 and 70. Therefore, claims 73-75 are rejected as being unpatentable over Dustan in view of MacDoran, Denning and Fraker for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 53-55 and 70.

39. As per claims 84-86, they are claims corresponding to claims 53-55, 70 and 80, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 53-55, 70 and 80. Therefore, claims 84-86 are rejected as being unpatentable over Dustan in view of MacDoran, Denning and Fraker for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 53-55, 70 and 80.

40. Claim 67 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dustan in view of MacDoran and Denning, and further in view of Hunter, JAVA Servlet Programming, Chapter 7: Session Tracking (hereinafter Hunter).

41. As per claim 67, the rejection of claim 66 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. (supra) Dustan does not expressly teach deleting the state ID from the memory when the web-browser application is closed. However, this action is a notoriously well-known default function of a web browser. This step prevents information in a cookie stored in a user's browser from persisting after the web-browser application is closed. This ensures that information only relevant for the duration of a given operation of a browser should persist during this time period. For example, Hunter discloses the JAVA function call that removes a cookie once the browser exits (pg. 204, "public void Cookie.setMaxAge(int expiry)," "A negative value indicates the default, that the cookie should expire when the browser exits."). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to delete the state ID from the memory when the web-browser application is closed. One would be motivated to do so as this is the default *modus operandi* for a web browser. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 67.

Conclusion

42. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Communications Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jung W. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-3804. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

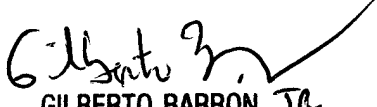
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



March 8, 2006

Jung W Kim
Examiner
Art Unit 2132



GILBERTO BARRON JR.
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100